Applicants:

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## Amendments to the Claims

Amendments to the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

## Listing of the Claims

1. (currently amended) A method of diagnosing bladder cancer in a human subject which comprises the step of:

determining, in a sample from the <u>human</u> subject, the level of expression of at least two polynucleotides, wherein a higher level of expression of the polynucleotides compared to the level of expression of the polynucleotides in a <u>human</u> subject free of bladder cancer is indicative of bladder cancer, and wherein the polynucleotides are selected from the group consisting of <u>polynucleotides</u> having SEQ ID NOS: 57, 56, and 41.÷

- (a) polynucleotides having SEQ ID NOS: 57, 56, and 41;
- (b) polynucleotides having sequences that differ from the polynucleotides in (a), without changing the polypeptides encoded thereby; and
- (c) polynucleotides which are at least 70% homologous to the polynucleotides of (a).
- 2. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said determining step includes determining the level of expression of at least two polynucleotides, wherein the polynucleotides are selected from the group consisting of the polynucleotides having SEQ ID NOS: 57, 56, and 41.

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(canceled)

- 4. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the determining step includes using mRNA from an expressed gene to hybridize to at least two polynucleotides selected from the group consisting of the polynucleotides having SEQ ID NOS: 57, 56, and 41.
- 5. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the determining step includes a step of using RT-PCR technology.
- 6. (currently amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the determining step consists essentially of using a specific antibody to detect the presence of a polypeptide encoded by one of said polynucleotide polynucleotides.
- 7.-23. (canceled)
- 24. (previously presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the bladder cancer is transitional cell carcinoma.
- 25. (canceled)
- 26. (Previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the level of expression of at least three polynucleotides is determined.
- 27. (Previously presented) The method of claim 2 wherein the level of expression of at least three polynucleotides is determined.
- 28-29. (canceled)
  - 30. (New) The method of claim 1 wherein the polynucleotide having SEQ ID NO:57 is homo sapiens syndecan-1 gene and

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wherein the polynucleotide having SEQ ID NO:56 is homo sapiens hepatocyte growth factor activator inhibitor type 2 gene.

31. (New) The method of claim 2 wherein the polynucleotide having SEQ ID NO:57 is homo sapiens syndecan-1 gene and wherein the polynucleotide having SEQ ID NO:56 is homo sapiens hepatocyte growth factor activator inhibitor type 2 gene.